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DISCUSSION PAPER  
PLANS FOR THE 1986 CENSUS  
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PLANS FOR THE 1986 CENSUS



This paper presents the plans for the 1986 Census. It describes the proposed survey instruments and questionnaires and other aspects of the conduct of the 1986 Census. It also includes a list of questions which can be included in the 1986 Census. This paper describes the rationale for the proposed survey instruments and the justification in terms of the needs of users and users, and the potential benefits of including it in the 1986 Census.

Statistics Canada

August 1983

Revised, November 1983



DISCUSSION PAPER

PLANS FOR THE 1986 CENSUS

OBJECT

1. Statistics Canada is required by law to conduct censuses at five-year intervals in the years ending in 1 or 6. Thus the next Census of Canada is scheduled to be conducted in 1986.
2. Statistics Canada proposes to submit to Cabinet a variety of options developed for the 1986 Census to reflect the priority needs of federal departments and agencies and other users, and to request a decision on the content of the 1986 Census. Options are presented in the form of modules or sets of questions which can be grouped together in combination to form census options. This paper describes each module, its justification in terms of the needs of main data users, and the estimated costs of including it in the 1986 Census.
3. In preparation for this census, the department in 1982 began a review of the federal government requirements for census data through a series of bilateral consultations. Subsequently, consultations were extended to provincial governments and to census data users in other sectors such as municipalities, businesses and universities. These consultations, which took place on several occasions with key federal and provincial users, formed the basis for the development of the options presented here.



BACKGROUND

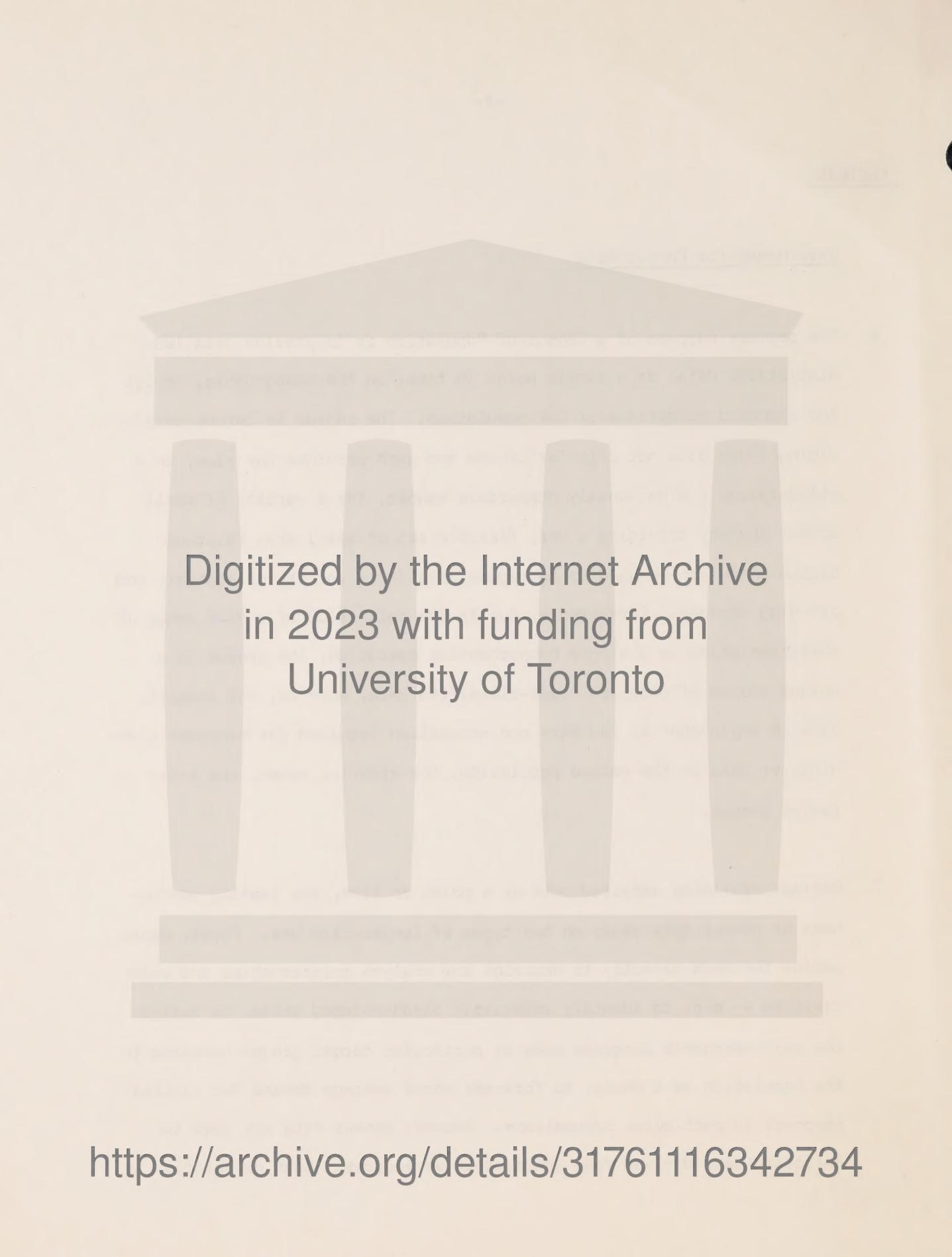
4. The 1981 Census was an unprecedented success. The data were collected and processed within budget, released a year ahead of the 1971 Census schedule, and immediately served a variety of users and uses such as, for example, the occupational forecasting and analysis needs of Employment and Immigration Canada, the government's native policy development, a new base for federal-provincial fiscal transfers, monitoring language developments in Canada, thousands of provincial, municipal and private business planning needs.
5. As part of the approval process for the 1981 Census, Statistics Canada was required to investigate the use of administrative files as a source of statistical data and as a possible replacement of data collected in a population census. The role of such data has been reviewed and Statistics Canada concluded that, although these sources could be exploited for the provision of intercensal small area data, they do not provide a replacement potential for data collected in censuses. On the contrary, the development of small area data vitally depends on the census for the required periodic calibration of models and estimates. The main findings are summarized in Appendix 1.



## FACTORS

### User Needs for Census Data

6. The primary purpose of a Census of Population is to provide detailed statistical data, at a single point in time, on the demographic, social and economic conditions of the population. The census is unique in providing these data not only for Canada and each province but also, in a standardized and nationally comparable manner, for a variety of small areas, thereby providing a very flexible set of small area building blocks which can be used to aggregate data for a variety of economic and planning regions. Furthermore, due to the collection of a wide range of characteristics in a single comprehensive operation, the census is a unique source of detailed cross-classified data, such as, for example, data on employment by industry and occupation required for manpower planning, or data on the native population, the elderly, women, and other target groups.
7. Besides providing detailed data at a point in time, the lasting usefulness of census data rests on two types of longer-term use. First, users employ the data directly to describe and analyze relationships and relativities -- e.g. to identify relatively disadvantaged areas, to analyze the socio-economic progress made by particular target groups compared to the population as a whole, to forecast above average demand for skilled manpower in particular occupations. Second, census data are used to calibrate data derived from administrative sources. Such calibration is



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needed to compensate for deficiencies and incompleteness of the administrative files. The intercensal data so derived from administrative sources provide key small area information such as total population, migration, income, and some labour market information.

8. Both of these lasting uses of census data are based on the assumption that relationships observed in the census year persist over time, i.e. that relativities among population groups or small geographic regions, and relationships observed in the census year between census data and administrative files, persist over time.
9. An assumption that stable relationships would be preserved from 1981 to 1991 does not appear to be reasonable. Since 1981 there have been basic economic and social changes: the westward migration patterns have been reversed; real incomes have declined; the unemployment rate has increased by 70%; and inflation has declined dramatically. These basic changes have affected all segments of the population, although to different degrees. Therefore it is not realistic to assume that structural relativities observed in 1981 will hold to 1991. A re-calibration of the intercensal estimates will be required to measure more accurately major socio-economic trends during the last half of the eighties.



10. This basic consideration affects all users of the 1981 Census data. For example, the Employment and Immigration Canada in projecting manpower needs by occupation must, until the next census, continue to use the occupational distribution of industries as it existed in 1981. Given the dramatic changes in the labour market, it is unreasonable to assume that this distribution will be relatively unchanged all the way to 1991.

Legal Basis of the Census

11. The revision of the Statistics Act in 1970 stipulated that "A Census of Population of Canada shall be taken in the month of June in the year 1971, and every fifth year thereafter in a month to be fixed by the Governor in Council." Canada's first constitutional document, the British North America Act of 1867, required a decennial census for purposes of adjusting provincial representation in the House of Commons. The original acts by which Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan were created as provinces, and that were subsequently incorporated into the Constitution, also contain provisions for quinquennial censuses in those provinces. Commencing with 1956, the quinquennial censuses became national in scope.
12. There are federal-provincial agreements which, although they do not explicitly specify a requirement for census data at five-year intervals, do require direct and indirect input from the census. The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act requires that the Chief Statistician provide the Minister of Finance figures on the population of each province for each fiscal year for the determination of the transfers to be



effected to each qualifying province. Intercensal population counts are estimates which are based on census data. These estimates are prepared by using vital statistics data on births and deaths, immigration data on immigrants, and partial administrative data such as family allowance data on emigration and interprovincial migration. Comparisons of the 1981 population estimates based on the 1976 Census with the final 1981 Census counts showed that, although at the national level the population estimates and census counts agreed within one percent, at the provincial level the estimates were less satisfactory primarily because of the inadequacies of intercensal data on interprovincial migration. Errors accumulated over a five-year estimation period from 1976 to 1981; estimates projected over 10 years in the absence of a mid-decade census would likely be substantially worse. Therefore accurate counts of population in 1986 are essential for the maintenance of intercensal population estimates of acceptable quality.

#### ALTERNATIVES

13. As indicated above, Statistics Canada investigated the possibility of utilizing administrative and survey sources to replace census data by 1986. It was concluded that this was not feasible and that there was no alternative to the 1986 Census. This conclusion was supported by an overwhelming majority of data users who, during the consultation process, emphasized the importance of detailed cross-classified data only available from a census.



Outline of Content Options

14. Over the past year there have been extensive and repeated consultations with federal, provincial and other data users concerning their data needs and priorities for the 1986 Census. The majority of federal departments who are major users of census data strongly expressed the view that the policy problems of the eighties required detailed census data on the population more frequently than at the beginning and end of the decade. Using the 1981 Census content as a point of departure, there was a fairly broad consensus as to the most urgent data requirements (for example, labour market related data), considerable consensus on the priority needs (for example, data on natives and the disabled) and a fair degree of consensus as to lower priority needs (for example, religion) some of which, however, appear to be essential to a few departments with more specialized programs. Some data which are of low priority to federal users have more widespread support among users in other levels of government or the private sector (for example, detailed information on the place of work of the labour force as well as on the place of residence).
15. The consensus among major federal users of census data is that the 1986 Census should be more than a basic census, i.e. one needed for counting the population only. No complete unanimity exists as to what the expanded contents of the 1986 Census should be, as the data requirements of agencies are influenced by the programs administered. Nevertheless, general agreement appears to exist that it is essential to collect core labour market data on the 1986 Census because of the urgency of the



problems associated with current labour market conditions and because labour market adjustments and changes are likely to be of major policy focus during the rest of the decade.

16. The review process showed that demands for the inclusion of data not collected on the 1981 Census were modest. Rather, the requirements were for a census largely similar to the 1981 Census with improvements in some areas. In order to facilitate Cabinet consideration and choice, Statistics Canada has presented a structured analysis of a variety of options that makes fully visible the wide range of data needs. The options are presented in the form of 19 "modules" of related questions or operational options, and associated costs are indicated for each module. Appendix 2 provides a summary description of each module. Appendix 3 contains a draft of the individual questions included in each module.

17. The modules can be summarized as follows:

- a. The Basic Census that includes the collection of basic data from 100% of the population. The information consists of basic demographic and household information needed to estimate population in the census year and intercensally, as well as mother tongue.
- b. A Labour Market Module that includes Industry, Occupation, Employment, and Income. This corresponds to the highest priority needs of most federal and other users of census data. This information and most of the rest are assumed to be collected from 20% of households only.



c. Seventeen additional optional modules that include all questions from the 1981 Census, some new questions identified by our users, and three operational options relating to bilingual services. The costs associated with each of these modules are marginal costs additional to the collection, geographic and other infrastructure costs carried by the Basic Census, and to the sampling, response problems follow-up and related costs carried by the Labour Market Module. These modules and their incremental costs can be considered independently of one another, except in two cases when specific modules are clear alternatives to one another (Modules 7 and 8 on Native People and Modules 17, 18 and 19 on bilingual services). These modules are presented in the sequence of the 1981 Census questionnaire and not in any order of priorities.

Basic Census (Module 1)

18. The minimal requirements of a 1986 Census are data on a 100% basis necessary to identify population counts and to facilitate the intercensal population estimation process. The corresponding questions are identified as Module 1 in Appendix 2. This information need is basic to all users and uses: it permits the calibration of population estimates for Federal-Provincial fiscal transfers, it provides the first approximation for the size of eligible client groups of several social programs, and it facilitates the necessary rebasing of the entire statistical system.

Labour Market (Module 2)

19. The majority of the departments surveyed expressed a wide variety of needs for labour market data. The economy is experiencing a degree of



sustained unemployment which is unprecedented for the post-war period, is some 70% higher than in 1981, and is expected by many users to persist into the latter part of the decade. Although the population growth has slowed in Canada, the labour force is projected to continue growing at a higher rate than in any other of the OECD countries. At the same time, major technological changes are affecting the industrial and occupational structure of the labour force, necessitating major readjustments and adaptations in the labour market. The census is the only comprehensive source of data on the detailed industrial and occupational characteristics of the labour force.

20. The principal government department requiring these data is Employment and Immigration Canada which has primary program responsibility for the development and utilization of labour market resources. The data on the industrial and occupational structure of the labour force are essential for its projections of labour market requirements. Other departments which identified labour market data as essential to their research and programs were the Departments of Regional Economic Expansion/ Industry, Trade and Commerce, Ministry of State for Science and Technology, Economic Council of Canada, Ministry of State for Economic and Regional Development, Secretary of State, Status of Women Canada, Treasury Board, as well as all provincial and territorial governments. The Labour Force Survey is not a satisfactory alternative to the census because it does not provide detailed data on occupation and industry and because it cannot provide data for smaller geographic levels, a requirement for programs aimed at regional development.



21. While during the decade 1971 to 1981 real family income grew by 29%, most of this growth occurred during the first half of the decade and there has been little growth since 1976. The 1981 Census data demonstrate that the previous decade had been characterized by substantial differences in the extent of real income growth, for example, among regions or among occupations. The Province of Ontario which had the highest income in 1971 dropped in position relative to British Columbia and Alberta. In some cities and counties no real growth occurred between 1971 and 1981. Moreover, since the 1981 Census the high growth sectors of the economy have been affected substantially by the changing economic conditions. Along with data on the characteristics of the labour force, federal and provincial agencies identified income data as essential to monitor and evaluate the impact of current conditions on the different regions and segments of the population.

Housing, Energy Utilization and Shelter Costs

22. The housing and related questions included in the 1981 Census and still needed on a priority basis by some important users can usefully be considered by Cabinet as three separate modules:

- a) Data which were required by a number of federal agencies, provinces and private sector users (Module 3 below).
  
- b) Data which were required by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation but were considered to be of lower priority to most other users or which did not appear to be essential for them at five-year intervals (Module 4 below).



c) Data which are basic to the census but whose 1981 quality was unsatisfactory, so that improved data could only be collected in 1986 by changing the methodology with a resulting increase in costs (Module 5 below).

Energy Utilization and Shelter Costs (Module 3)

23. Priority housing data include data on tenure, type of heating equipment used, fuel used for heating and water heating, utility expenditures and shelter costs of tenants and home-owners. Departments and agencies concerned with energy utilization and the affordability of housing (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation) are the primary users of these data. Strong needs for these data have also been expressed by provincial governments and the construction industry as represented by the Housing and Urban Development Association of Canada.

Other Housing Questions (Module 4)

24. Additional housing questions required by agencies concerned with housing policies at the federal and provincial level include data on age of dwelling, the need for repairs and the number of rooms in the dwelling. Limited interest has been expressed in these data by most other government agencies, partly because evaluation of the 1981 Census results suggests that respondents have difficulty in providing accurate information on these questions, and partly because the characteristics of the dwelling stock change slowly over time. A number of 1981 housing questions received little support for retention in 1986. These were data on the length of occupancy and the number of bathrooms. In developing the cost



modules these latter two questions have been included among the "Other Questions" (Module 16) and may be candidates for elimination in 1986.

Type of Dwelling (Module 5)

25. The question on type of dwelling has been a basic housing question in previous censuses and provides benchmark data on the stock of housing by type. Retention of this question in 1986 was strongly supported by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and by provincial and territorial governments. In 1981, problems were encountered with the collection of data on type of dwelling because of respondents' difficulty in correctly categorizing the wide variety of accommodation types. The question has therefore been included as a separate module and the costs associated with the question include modifications needed to overcome the data problems experienced in 1981.

Citizenship/Immigration (Module 6)

26. Need was expressed for these questions by Employment and Immigration Canada for the development of immigration policies and for monitoring the assimilation of different types of immigrants, i.e. to develop profiles of immigrants most likely to be successfully absorbed. Data on the citizenship of residents have also been identified as important for the programs of the Secretary of State, to indicate the size and characteristics of the population who have not yet qualified for Canadian citizenship. The Charter of Rights has also added a new need for data on citizenship because of its guarantees to Canadian citizens regarding minority rights to language of education. Both Secretary of State and Employment



and Immigration Canada, because of their multicultural programs and their administration of immigration policies, have requested retention of data on year of immigration. Although other non-federal users have also supported the retention of these data on the 1986 Census, other federal agencies have not identified them as essential to their programs.

New Question on Native People (Modules 7 and 8)

27. In 1981, one question was allocated to the collection of data on the ethnic origin of the population. The same question was used to identify the Native People of Canada. In the consultation process most federal departments interviewed considered it essential to collect detailed data in 1986 on the Native People.
28. The new Canadian Constitution contains specific provisions in respect to aboriginal rights and these are under current negotiations. Further, the native population is growing at a faster rate than the rest of the population. Indeed, the working age native population is expected to grow at an annual rate of 2.9 percent - nearly three times the corresponding rate for the remainder of the population. An extensive range of government programs are directed to the improvement of the social and economic status of Native People: health, housing, employment, training, and affirmative action. Many government departments, such as Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Employment and Immigration Canada, Secretary of State, Health and Welfare Canada and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation are administering these programs.



29. Representations have been received that Native People be enumerated on a 100% basis for basic data. This implies collecting data on ethnicity in a different form from 1981. Strong representations have been made that a separate question be directed to Native People and that the question allow them to specify their identification by native groups. In response to these representations, two options have been costed: a separate question on Native People, carried on the 100% form (Module 7) or on the 20% sample form (Module 8). The changes in question wording under either option have implications for the comparability of data between 1981 and 1986.
30. Because of the importance of this issue Statistics Canada, with the assistance of the Federal Provincial Relations Office, has undertaken to consult Indian and Northern Affairs and the following native organizations: Native Council of Canada, Native Women's Association, Inuit Tapirisat, National Inuit Women's Association, the Métis Native Council and the Assembly of First Nations. Appendix 3 contains Statistics Canada's recommendations for the formulation of this question on the 1986 Census. The question on Native People is one of the more urgent issues with respect to the contents of the 1986 Census.
31. It is quite clear that there is widespread federal support for the collection of Native People data in 1986, at least on the sample form. The Federal-Provincial Relations Office and Indian and Northern Affairs strongly support the 100% option.



Ethnicity (Module 9)

32. Although the consultation with data users showed strong support for information on the native population, there was much less general interest in the collection of ethnicity data on the non-native population. However, Secretary of State and the Immigration Branch of Employment and Immigration Canada have expressed a strong interest in data on ethnicity to facilitate research on the status of ethnic groups in Canadian society.

Language (Module 10)

33. There was considerable support for the retention of questions on language spoken at home and knowledge of official languages in 1986. In fact, representations were received that data be collected on language of work and language of education. Given the federal government support for minority language education, and its support nationally for the promotion of bilingualism, information on language spoken at home and knowledge of official languages represent minimum data needs in this area required to monitor the success of the government's bilingualism program and to serve as indicators of language mobility and assimilation involving French, English and other language groups.

Education-Number of Years/Degrees (Module 11)

34. After the labour market block and data on Native People, collection of data on the educational levels of the population received the most widespread support. Most departments, including Employment and Immigration Canada, Secretary of State and Ministry of State for Science and Technol-



ogy, placed a high priority on education data for analyzing issues such as the transition from school to the labour market and the effectiveness of job-related training programs. For example, data on the education levels and specialization of the labour force in particular occupations or industries are required in order to plan appropriate training programs responsive to manpower needs. Expenditures on education are a high priority of all levels of government. The only 1981 education question which appeared to be of little interest or low priority was the data collected on current school attendance. It was generally felt that the administrative data from educational institutions were adequate to measure the size and age structure of the school population. Accordingly, this question was omitted from Module 11 and is grouped among the "Other questions" (Module 16).

New Question on Education-Field of Specialization (Module 12)

35. In the consultative process, most government users expressed satisfaction with a 1986 variant of the 1981 Census and identified only two important new data requirements. Representations were made by the departments concerned with labour market policies that the education questions be expanded to collect data on the fields of specialization or training of the labour force. No such data have been collected since a special survey in the early seventies. This request has the support of Employment and Immigration Canada, Secretary of State, Ministry of State for Science and Technology, and others. A possible question is included in Appendix 3.



Migration (Module 13)

36. This question measures population migration between consecutive censuses. Several government departments expressed an interest in the characteristics of migrants, for example, migrant natives. Migration data are also an input, and as such are considered essential by Statistics Canada and Department of Finance, to the preparation of intercensal population estimates for use in the administration of the Fiscal Arrangements Act. Provincial governments are also strongly supportive of the retention of the data.

Place of Work (Module 14)

37. This question is of limited interest to federal agencies with the exception of Industry, Trade and Commerce/Regional Economic Expansion and possibly the Department of Transport, although strong demands exist for the data at the provincial and municipal levels. The data identify the geographic location of the place of work of the labour force as distinct from their place of residence and are required by local authorities for transportation and land use planning. The data are not expensive to collect but are expensive to process.

New Question on Disability (Module 15)

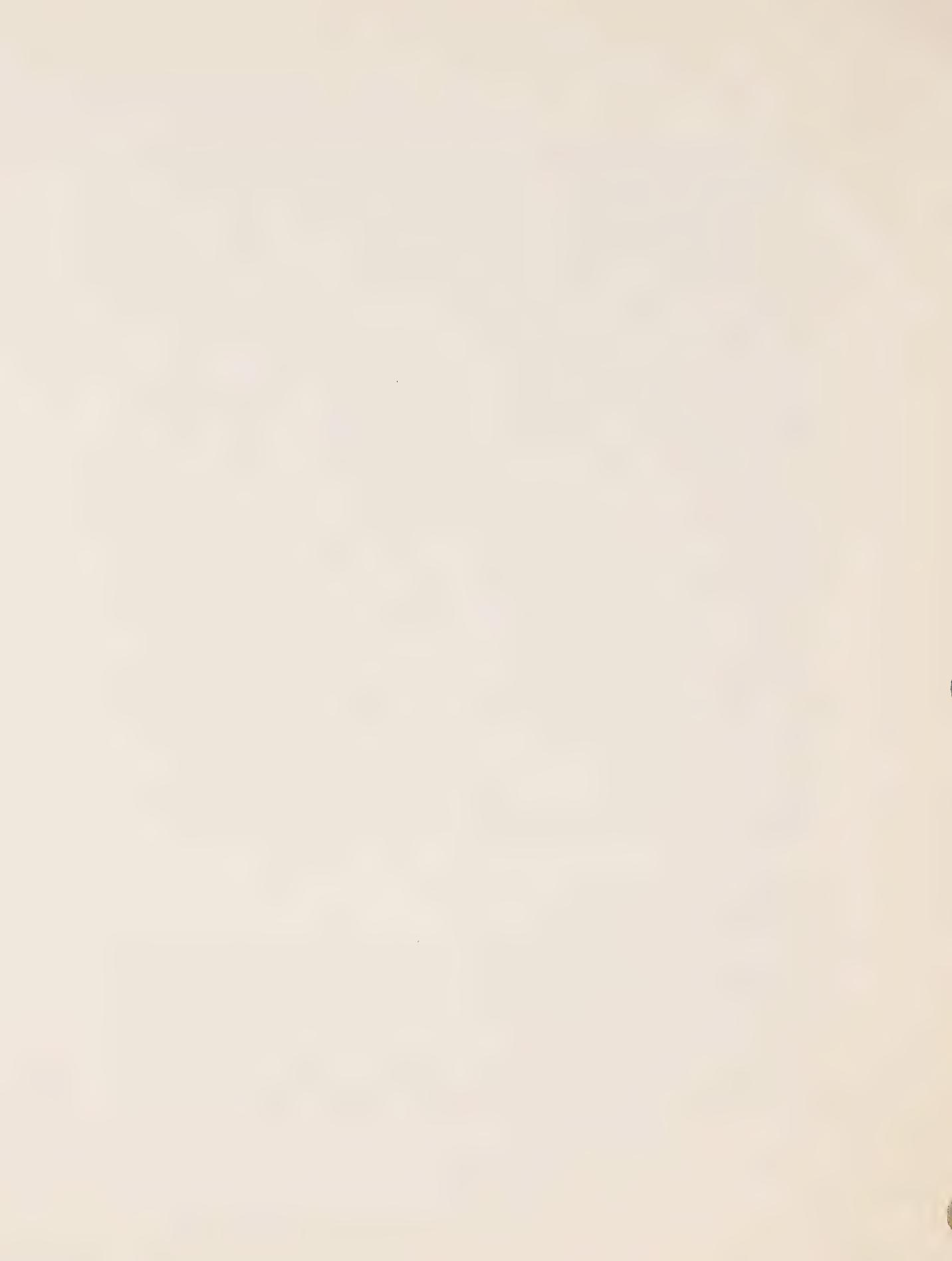
38. In addition to more data on educational field of specialization, the only other significant new information demand identified in the consultation process was for data on the size and characteristics of the disabled population. Almost all departments interviewed expressed a need for data on disability for the administration of particular programs, and almost



all endorsed a suggestion that the 1986 Census include the collection of information on disability. This was also the recommendation of the Special Parliamentary Committee on the Disabled and Handicapped. Statistics Canada submitted to Cabinet a proposed program of data development on the disabled. The submission proposed that short-term data needs be satisfied by the Labour Force Survey supplements on disability. The resulting sample size will, however, be too small to satisfy the detailed data needs in this area. It is therefore proposed that the 1986 Census contain a screening question to identify the disabled population with a view to using this information to conduct a post-censal survey of the disabled using the census as a sampling frame. Cabinet approved the Labour Force Survey program and it is currently under way. A possible census question has been developed to identify the disabled and is listed in Appendix 3. The census budget identified for this module provides for the identification of the disabled, but does not provide for the contemplated follow-up survey. A special submission will be prepared on the post-censal disability survey. However, such a survey would not be possible without the inclusion of the necessary screening questions on the 1986 Census.

Other Questions (Module 16)

39. Some questions from the 1981 Census, such as length of occupancy, number of bathrooms and school attendance, have been grouped with religious affiliation, fertility and date of first marriage in the 1986 census proposal because there seems to be little support for these data. While data on religion and fertility are of interest to social scientists, there



appear to be no major policy requirements for the data which would necessitate their inclusion in the mid-decade census. Furthermore vital statistics records provide some basis for studying fertility trends. A university consortium is expected to conduct a national fertility survey in the eighties.

Bilingual Services (Modules 17, 18 and 19)

40. The 1981 Census utilized unilingual English and French questionnaires. If contact could be established with the householder, a questionnaire in his/her preferred language was left behind. In designated bilingual areas (those where 10 percent or more of both official language groups were present), if householders could not be contacted, a so-called double drop-off procedure was used which involved leaving behind both an English and a French questionnaire. In all other areas, a single unilingual questionnaire was left behind which was either in the householder's preferred language (if that could be determined), or in the language of the majority group in the area. In addition, a toll-free Telephone Assistance Service was available to residents all across Canada which could be used to request a questionnaire in the other official language.
41. These services were apparently effective. Close to 9,000 households called the telephone service to request a second questionnaire (accounting for only 0.1 percent of some 8.3 million households) and only 17 complaints were lodged with the Commissioner of Official Languages as opposed to 58 in 1971.



42. Following the 1981 Census, Statistics Canada and the Commissioner of Official Languages agreed to review existing procedures in an effort to further enhance the offering of services in both official languages. It was agreed that the double drop-off procedure be reviewed with the intent of expanding its boundaries, and that the feasibility of utilizing a bilingual short form questionnaire be explored.
43. The first option (Module 17) is to expand the double drop-off procedure to all areas designated as bilingual under the Official Languages Act.
44. The second option (Module 18) is to expand the double drop-off procedure to all areas of the country.
45. The third option (Module 19) is to utilize a bilingual short form questionnaire presenting questions in both languages in a single booklet. The long form questionnaire would, for operational reasons, continue to be unilingual but both the French and English long forms would be delivered to all households where the language preference could not be determined during questionnaire drop-off.
46. The dollar costs associated with each of these modules are incremental to costs involved with a repetition of the 1981 Census procedures.



FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

47. The actual cost of the 1981 Census expressed in 1983 dollars was \$130.9 million. The estimated cost of a repetition in 1986 of the 1981 Census is \$138.7 million. The net 6 percent increase (\$7.8 million) is the result of a cost increase due to higher workload (11 percent increase in the number of dwelling units to be enumerated) offset by savings of some development costs.
48. Separate cost estimates have been derived for each of the modules discussed above. The cost estimates are based on detailed analyses of each of the operational categories of: collection, processing, marketing, output, data quality and planning/management. Underlying each category is a more detailed analysis of finer components, for example, collection is subdivided into questionnaire production, mapping, public communication, drop-off, pick-up and follow-up of questionnaires. Statistics Canada has requested that Treasury Board make a detailed review of the resulting costing procedures.
49. The cost estimates shown herein (below) cover the six-year period 1983-84 to 1988-89. The peak expenditure year would be the census year, 1986-87, which would account for approximately 70 percent of total expenditures.
50. The Basic Census module is estimated to cost \$120.3 million in 1983 dollars. Collection costs account for nearly two-thirds of this amount. Incremental to this Basic Census, the Labour Market module that includes industry, occupation, employment and income would cost \$14.3 million.



Approximately 63 percent of this incremental cost is accounted for by data processing activities, for example, the detailed coding of the occupation and industry variables. Much of the remaining cost involves additional field follow-up needed to resolve non-response and reporting errors.

51. The incremental costs associated with each of the modules are shown in Table 1. The costs of the modules over and above the Labour Market Block range from a high of \$2.2 million for the Place of Work question (Module 14) that reflects the detailed coding of the data to the census tract level, to a low of \$0.7 million for the ethnicity question (Module 9). The proposed new question on Native People, collected on a 100 percent basis, is estimated to cost \$1.5 million, the new Disability question is estimated to cost \$0.9 million, and the new education question on field of specialization is estimated to cost \$1.1 million. On the other hand the elimination of questions from the 1981 Census that received only limited support during the consultation process (Module 16) would result in a saving of \$1.9 million. It should be noted that the cost of each module was estimated in a stand-alone manner. If all or most of the modules comprising the 1981 Census were repeated in 1986, a saving of up to \$8 million could be realized. Such a saving would arise because fewer redevelopment costs would be required involving the 1981 Census processing and output systems.
52. The three alternative operational modules related to improved bilingual service have also been costed. The first (Module 17), an expansion of drop-off of both English and French questionnaires to all official bi-



TABLE 1 - Costs of Proposed Census Modules for the 1986 Census in 1983 Dollars  
(Unless otherwise indicated, questions are on 20% form)

Module	Cost in millions
1. Basic Census (on 100% form)	120.3
2. Labour Market Block	14.3
3. Energy Utilization and Shelter Costs (tenure on 100% form, other questions on 20% form)	1.7
4. Other Housing	0.7
5. Type of Dwelling (on 100% form)	1.2
6. Citizenship/Immigration	1.0
7. New Question on Native People (100% form)	1.5
8. New Question on Native People (20% form)	0.8
9. Ethnicity	0.7
10. Language	0.9
11. Education - Number of years/Degrees	1.2
12. New Question on Field of Specialization	1.1
13. Migration	1.4
14. Place of Work	2.2
15. New Question on Disability	0.9
16. Other Questions from 1981 Census that received limited support	1.9
17. Bilingual Services - Expansion of double drop-off to Official Languages Act Areas	0.2
18. Bilingual Services - Expansion of double drop-off to all areas of the country	1.1
19. Bilingual Services - Bilingual 2A (100%) questionnaire and double drop-off of 2B (20%) questionnaire in all areas of the country	1.1



lingual areas, is estimated to cost \$0.2 million. The use of country-wide double drop-off (Module 18) is estimated to cost \$1.1 million and the use of a bilingual 100% short form (Module 19), is also estimated to cost \$1.1 million. Most of the increased cost is accounted for by increased printing and distribution charges. Module 18 would represent a country-wide extension of procedures already used in the 1981 Census and might therefore be considered as operationally tested.

Revenue Generation

53. A wide range of planned products, including publications, data tapes, etc., are produced from the census. These products are designed to satisfy a broad range of users. They are sold but the revenue so generated does not cover fully even the "incremental costs" of producing them after the data are collected and edited. Recovering fully these "incremental costs" would result in substantial price increases but the resulting revenues would still be less than \$1 million. "
54. Given the richness of the census data base, there are substantial opportunities to derive special tabulations to meet specific user needs. Such special requests are already processed on a strict incremental cost-recovery basis.
55. Attempts to raise the price of census products to recover the "full cost" of the census are fraught with difficulties. On the one hand, there would be significant federal-provincial ramifications since provinces are large and important users of census data. Although they receive all pre-



planned census output at no cost, they also provide substantial amounts of data on similar terms to Statistics Canada for a wide variety of statistical programs. Attempts to have provinces pay for census data would no doubt result in reciprocal moves by the provinces and such costs would be massive.

56. A broader problem, of which census is a subset, relates to the fact that information as a good is not destroyed by use, is easily reproducible once produced and the reproduction process, especially from electronic media, is substantially less expensive than the production process. One could imagine, for example, that if prices were significantly inflated, consortiums of universities or businesses might purchase a single data tape and then this would be available to all members of the consortium. Furthermore, the consortium could easily "undersell" Statistics Canada since the former would only have to recover its purchase price of the data (including, at most, a fraction of the collection and processing costs) whereas the latter would attempt to recover the full cost of collection and processing.
57. Funding the census to a significant extent through contributions from a few major interested users is also contentious and fundamentally unfair. For the 1981 Census, five major federal departments jointly paid \$15 million to cover a part of the marginal cost of collecting some key information over and above a Basic Census. The problem of this approach is one of allocating costs and also the fact that the institution paying gets no more special rights to, or use of the information than anyone else.



### FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS CONSIDERATIONS

58. Although the federal government, through Statistics Canada, is responsible for conducting the Census of Population and Housing, the Provinces and Territories are major users of census data. As such the Provinces and Territories have been active participants in the consultations on the 1986 Census. They thoroughly and unambiguously support a 1986 Census consisting of the first 15 modules.

59. Statistical Focal Points in each provincial and territorial government conducted thorough examinations of the needs and uses for census data of their respective governments and submitted briefs stating their requirements and priorities for the 1986 Census. In addition, a federal-provincial conference on the 1986 Census was held in July 1983 to further review data needs in light of the results of a first round of consultations. Following the conference, further inputs were received from a number of provinces.

### OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

#### Economic Impact

60. A high proportion of census expenditures is related to the temporary employment of non-public servants in all parts of Canada. The census is responsible for approximately 50,000 regional jobs related to the delivery, collection and follow-up of questionnaires. In addition, the initial processing of data is done at regional Revenue Canada data centres, involving approximately 2,500 persons. Other aspects of the



census that will have a regional impact involve the rental of space for collection and assimilation of data and the printing and production of questionnaires.

#### INTERDEPARTMENTAL CONSULTATION

61. Consultations with federal departments and agencies on plans for the 1986 Census were initiated during 1982 when major federal data users were interviewed concerning their needs for data from the 1986 Census. The results of this initial round of consultations were summarized in a discussion paper "Overview of Federal Needs for 1986 Census Data" that was prepared in November 1982. This discussion paper was circulated widely to federal departments and agencies, provincial and territorial governments and a selected group of businesses, academic researchers and marketing associations. In total, more than two hundred major users were contacted and a list of the federal departments and agencies contacted is shown in Appendix 4. Users were asked to forward comments and reactions and in total 107 users sent in suggestions and comments. Major federal data users prepared detailed briefs on their data needs and priorities.
62. Based on the responses to the discussion paper, two alternative and comprehensive options for a 1986 Census were developed and outlined in a second discussion paper "Proposed 1986 Census Options". Meetings were held with major federal data users to discuss the proposed options and the second discussion paper was sent to all organizations from whom responses had previously been received. The results of these consultations formed the basis of the present discussion paper which is designed to re-



flect the expressed priorities of federal, provincial and other users. The previous discussion paper was presented in the form of two comprehensive option "packages". The present approach, based on a large number of specific modules, was developed in order to provide greater flexibility to departments to express their very specific data needs, and to provide full flexibility for the specification of 1986 Census content.

63. In addition to receiving comments on the discussion papers from federal departments and agencies, bilateral discussions were held with a number of departments concerning more technical issues relating to the design of certain questions that were of major interest to the departments.

#### PUBLIC INFORMATION CONSIDERATIONS

64. There is no requirement at this time for public announcement about the 1986 Census except for the official gazetting of the approved census questions. Those in the user community who have taken part in the consultation process will be advised of the decision through normal communication channels. Public information about the census will be provided as part of the census process.

65. On a more general level, Canadians overwhelmingly recognize the census as a national event that touches the lives of all. An eminent statistician and social scientist recently referred to the census as a "national ceremony and a symbol of the relationship between citizen and government". It is one of the few national events in which everyone participates. By reporting their individual characteristics, Canadians contribute to the



painting of the statistical portrait that shows the state of the nation on Census Day. Taken over time, these snapshots portray the social and economic evolution occurring in all regions of the country. The fascination with the census was evidenced by the national interest shown in the press conferences and press releases that accompanied the release of various waves of data from the 1981 Census and by the major Maclean's magazine article that appeared in the 1983 Canada Day issue.

#### RECAPITULATION

- The major socio-economic developments of the last few years render very doubtful the likelihood that the 1981 Census data could remain useful all the way to 1991.
- Federal and other public and private sector data users have strongly expressed the view that the policy problems of the eighties require detailed census data more frequently than at the beginning and end of the decade.
- The consensus among major federal users of census data is that the 1986 Census must be more than a basic census with content close to the 1981 Census, with some modifications.
- Extensive consultations with data users have indicated that in addition to the Basic Census, data on the labour market (industry, occupation, employment and income) represent the highest priority need of the vast majority of federal and other data users.



- There was also widespread support for the collection of data on natives, education, language knowledge and use, and for new questions on disability and fields of specialization.
- The cost of a Basic Census in 1986 is estimated to be \$120.3 million. The Labour Market Block is estimated to cost an additional \$14.3 million. There are 17 remaining modules, any one of which can be selected by Cabinet for inclusion in the 1986 Census and whose cost ranges from \$0.2 million to \$2.2 million. The maximum additional cost of these remaining modules combined is \$17.5 million.



APPENDIX 1

Summary Findings on  
The Use of Administrative Files as Sources of Statistical Data  
In Relation to the Need for a Census of Population

---

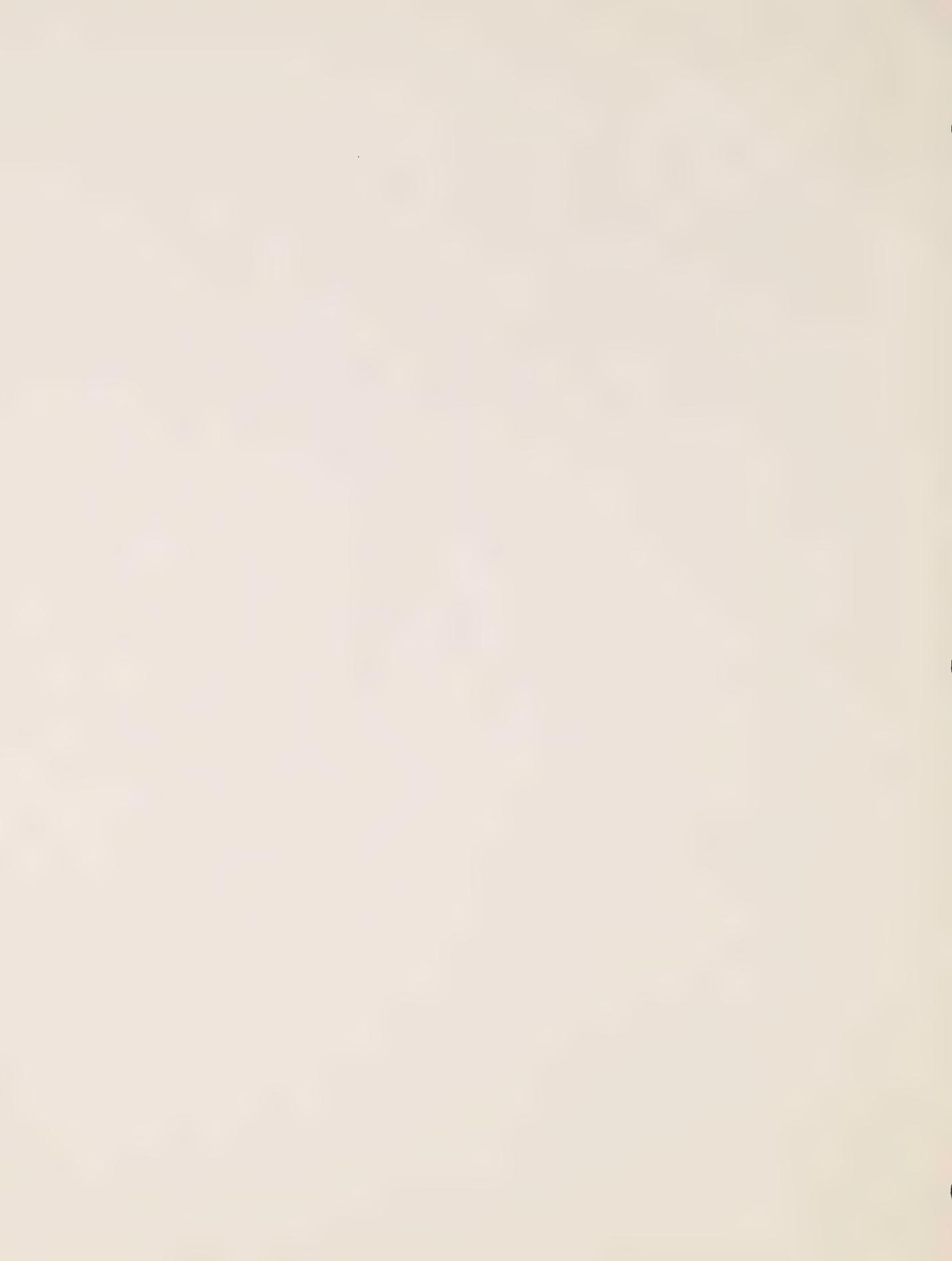
Administrative records present a valuable potential source of statistical data. Given their substantial coverage of the target populations to which they relate, they can, with suitable geographic identification of individual records, be an important source of small area data. However, due to differences in concepts, definitions, methods, and target populations used in administrative systems from those required for analytical purposes, periodic benchmarking to data derived from sources that do satisfy analytical requirements are necessary. For small area data on population and households, these benchmark data have to come from a Census of Population.

Since 1979, the possible use of administrative records for the purpose of producing statistical data of the type traditionally collected in a Census of Population has received particular attention. While this work has produced useful new small area data sets on migration, income and labour force, it has also revealed deficiencies in administrative records and has demonstrated the need for a periodic census for calibration and other purposes.

The conclusion of the study is that administrative records represent a data source complementary to the Census of Population and not a replacement for it. Therefore, the use of administrative data for the production of small



area statistical data should be further pursued within the framework of an integrated Small Area Data Program, proposed by Statistics Canada. Results of recent intensive consultations with federal departments, on the subject of their data needs in relation to the 1986 Census, have reinforced this conclusion. A high priority of many federal departments is cross-classified data involving various combinations of occupation, industry, income and education. There is currently no administrative source that can supply this range of data.



APPENDIX 2

1986 Question Modules

Question numbers refer to the 1981 Census questionnaire. Unless otherwise indicated, questions are on a 20% sample basis.

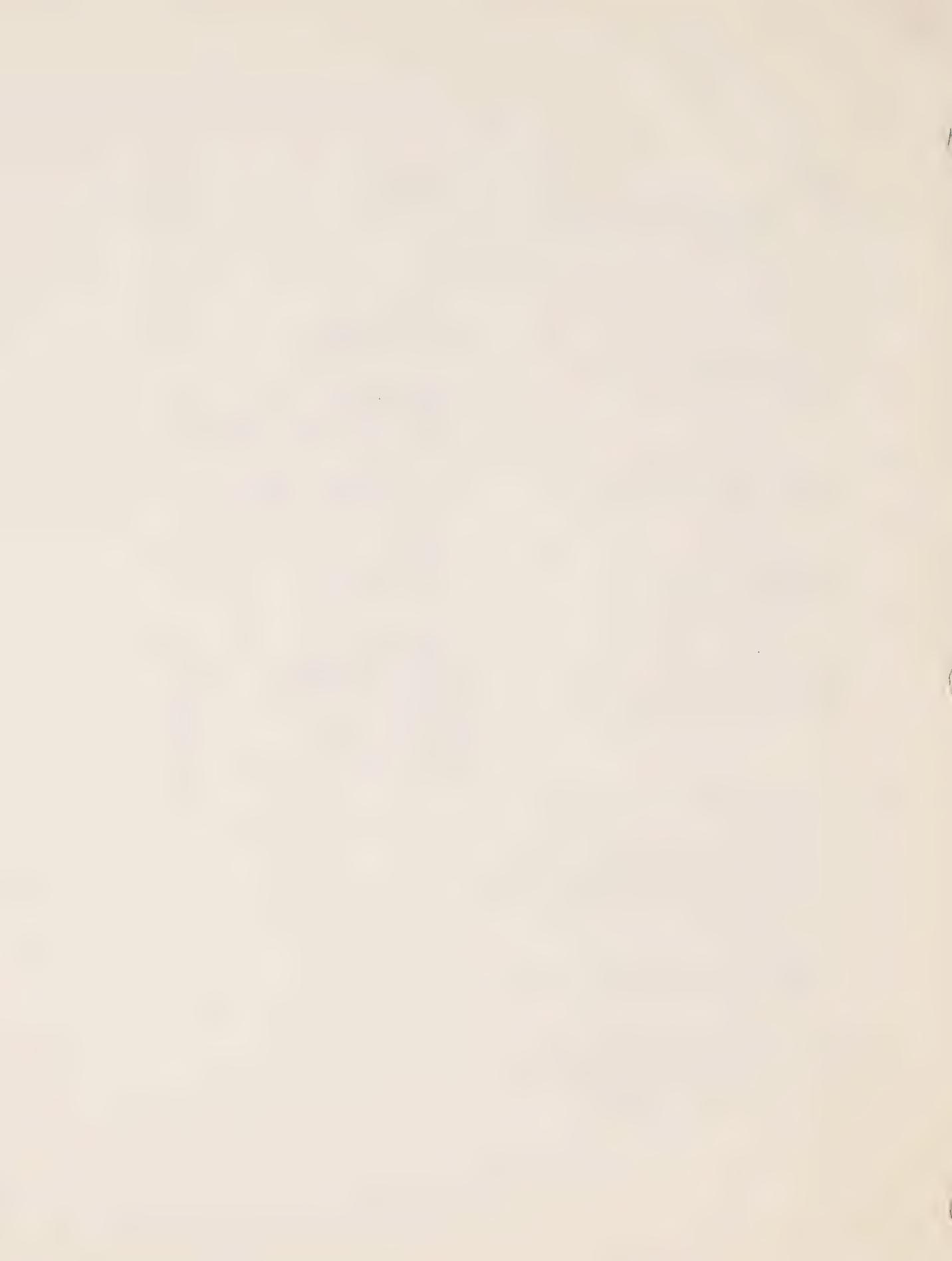
<u>Module</u>	<u>Variables</u>	<u>Question No.</u>
1. Basic Census (on 100% form)	Name Relationship Date of Birth Sex Marital Status Mother Tongue Person Responsible Persons Who Live Here Persons Listed Persons Visiting	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
2. Labour Market Block	Age Filter Participation When Last Worked Industry Occupation Class of Worker Weeks Worked Income	30 39 40 41 43 44 45 46
3. Energy and Shelter Costs	Tenure (on 100% form) Type of Heating Equipment Fuel Used Heat Costs Shelter Costs - Renter Shelter Costs - Owner	11 17 18 20 21 22
4. Other Housing	Age of Dwelling Number of Rooms Need for Repairs	13 15 19
5. Type of Dwelling (enumerator reported on 100% form)	Type of Dwelling	12
6. Citizenship/Immigration	Place of Birth Citizenship Year of Immigration	23 24 25
7. New Question on Native People (on 100% form)	Native People	New



<u>Module</u>	<u>Variables</u>	<u>Question No.</u>
8. New Question on Native People (on 20% form)	Native People	New
9. Ethnicity	Ethnicity	26
10. Language	Home Language Official Language	28 29
11. Education (Number of years/ Degrees)	Attainment Years of School (University) Years of Schooling (Other) Degrees	31 32 33 34
12. New Question on Education (Field of Specialization)	Field of Specialization	New
13. Migration	Migration	36
14. Place of Work (coded to census tract level)	Place of Work	42
15. New Question on Disability	Disability	New
16. Other questions from 1981 Census that received limited support during consultations	Length of Occupancy Number of Bathrooms Religion School Attendance Fertility Date of First Marriage	14 16 27 35 37 38

Modules related to bilingual services

17. Bilingual Services - Expansion  
of double drop-off of questionnaires  
(where language preference of household  
cannot be determined) to Official  
Languages Act areas
18. Bilingual Services - Expansion  
of double drop-off of questionnaires  
to all areas of the country
19. Bilingual Services - Bilingual 2A  
(100%) questionnaire and double  
drop-off of 2B (20%) questionnaire  
in all areas of the country



APPENDIX 3

Proposed 1986 Census Questions

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MODULE 1. BASIC CENSUS

NAME

Using the instructions given on the left, print below the names of all persons usually living here as of Tuesday, June 3, 1986.

Person 1

\_\_\_\_\_  
Last name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Given name and initial

---

RELATIONSHIP TO PERSON 1

For each person in this household, mark (X) one box only to describe his or her relationship to Person 1.

If you mark the box "Other relative" or "Other non-relative", print in the relationship to Person 1.

Some examples of the "Other" relationships are:

grandmother      room-mate's daughter      common-law partner of son or daughter  
uncle              employee's husband

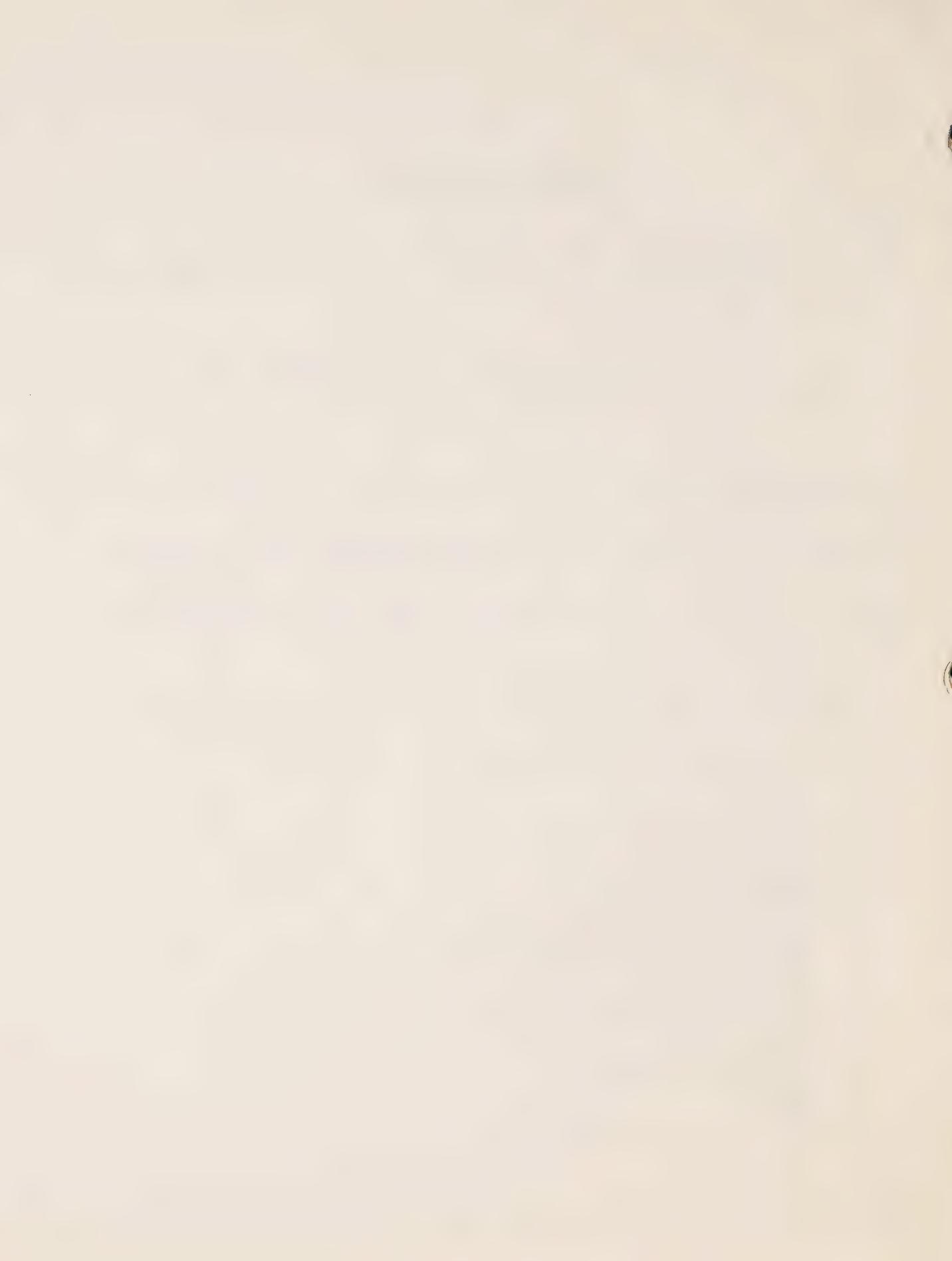
For further examples and special cases, see Guide.

Person 1

- Husband or wife of Person 1
- Common-law partner of Person 1
- Son or daughter of Person 1
- Father or mother of Person 1
- Brother or sister of Person 1
- Son-in-law or daughter-in-law of Person 1
- Father-in-law or mother-in-law of Person 1
- Brother-in-law or sister-in-law of Person 1
- Grandchild of Person 1
- Nephew or niece of Person 1
- Other relative of Person 1 (print below)
- Lodger
- Lodger's husband or wife
- Lodger's son or daughter
- Room-mate
- Employee
- Other non-relative (print below)

---

---



#### DATE OF BIRTH

Print day, month and year.

Example: If you were born on the 10th of February, 1945, you would enter

1 0  
Day                    0 2  
Month

1 9 4 5  
Year

If exact date is not known, enter best estimate.

Day                    Month

Year

---

#### SEX

Male

Female

---

#### MARITAL STATUS

What is your marital status?

(See Guide for further information.)

Mark one box only.

Now married (excluding separated)

Separated

Divorced

Widowed

Never married (single)

---



### MOTHER TONGUE

What is the language you first learned in childhood and still understand?

Mark one box only

- English
- French
- Italian
- German
- Ukrainian

Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

---

### PERSON RESPONSIBLE

Enter the name of the person (or one of the persons) who lives here and is responsible for paying the rent, or mortgage, or taxes, or electricity, etc., for this dwelling.

Last name

Given name and initial

" This person should answer the following questions about this dwelling.

Note: If no one living here makes any such payments, mark here  and answer the dwelling questions yourself.

---

### PERSONS WHO LIVE HERE

How many persons usually live here (according to the WHOM TO INCLUDE item in the INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTION 1)?

Number of persons

---



### PERSONS LISTED

Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure whether he or she should be listed? For example, a student, a lodger who also has another home, a new baby still in hospital, or a former occupant of this household who has become a patient in a hospital or sanatorium within the past six months.

Yes       No

If "Yes", print the name of each person left out and the reason.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Reason \_\_\_\_\_

If you require more space, please use the Comments section on the back cover.

---

---

### PERSONS VISITING

How many persons who have a usual home elsewhere in Canada are staying or visiting here temporarily (as of Census Day, June 3)?

None       or       Number of persons

---



## MODULE 2. LABOUR MARKET BLOCK

### AGE FILTER

Were you born before June 3, 1971?

No      END HERE FOR THIS PERSON  
 Yes      Continue with Questions x to y

---

### PARTICIPATION

(a) Last week, how many hours did you work (not including housework, maintenance or repairs on your own home)?

Include: working without pay in a family farm or business (e.g., assisting in seeding, doing accounts, etc.),  
working in your own business, farm or professional practice, alone or in partnership,  
working for wages, salary, tips or commission.

Hours (to the nearest hour)      Go to Question 41  
 None      Continue with Questions 39(b) to 46

(b) Last week, were you on temporary lay-off or absent from your job or business?  
Mark one box only

No  
 Yes, on temporary lay-off from a job to which you expect to return  
 Yes, on vacation, ill, on strike or locked out, or absent for other reasons

(c) Last week, did you have definite arrangements to start a new job within the next four weeks?

No  
 Yes

(d) Did you look for work during the past four weeks? For example, did you contact a Canada Employment Centre, check with employers, place or answer newspaper ads?

Mark one box only

No      Go to Question 40  
 Yes, looked for full-time work  
 Yes, looked for part-time work (less than 30 hours per week)



## PARTICIPATION - Concluded

(e) Could you have started work last week had a job been available?

Mark one box only

- Yes, could have started work
- No, temporary illness or disability
- No, personal or family responsibilities
- No, going to school
- No, already had a job
- No, other reasons

---

## WHEN LAST WORKED

When did you last work, even for a few days (not including housework or home maintenance for your own household)?

Mark one box only

- In 1986
- In 1985
- Before 1985
- Never worked in lifetime

Answer Questions 41 to 46

Go to Question 46

---

## INDUSTRY

Note: Questions 41 to 44 refer to your job or business last week. If none, answer for your job of longest duration since January 1, 1985. If you held more than one job last week, answer for the job at which you worked the most hours.

(a) For whom did you work?

Name of firm, government agency, etc.

Department, branch, division, section or plant

(b) What kind of business, industry or service was this?

Give full description. For example, wheat farm, aluminum rolling, road maintenance, retail shoe store, secondary school, office personnel suppliers, municipal police.

---



## PLACE OF WORK

At what address did you work? If no usual place of work, see Guide.

Mark one box only

Worked at home (includes living and working on the same farm)

Worked outside Canada

Worked at the address below (please specify)

If street address is not known, give the building name, shopping centre or street intersection, etc.

Number \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_

If you worked in a suburban municipality within a large urban area, specify that municipality, not the main city.

City, town, village, borough, township, Indian Reserve or other municipality \_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_ Province or territory \_\_\_\_\_

Note: This question not to be coded unless Module 14 is approved

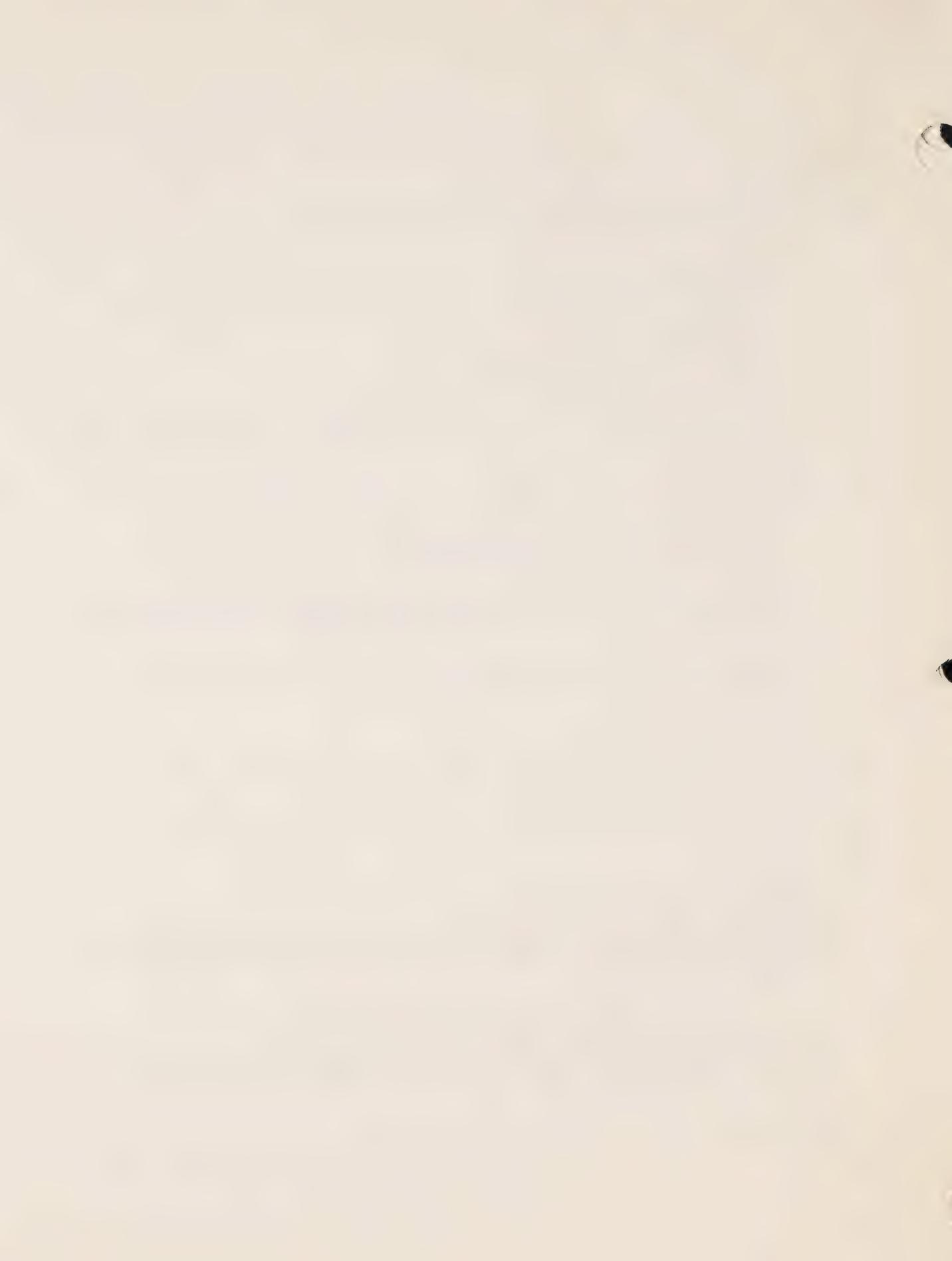
## OCCUPATION

(a) What kind of work were you doing?

For example, accounting clerk, door-to-door salesperson, civil engineer, secondary school teacher, chief electrician, food processing labourer. (If in the Armed Forces, give rank.)

(b) In this work, what were your most important activities or duties?

For example, verifying invoices, selling cosmetics, managing the research department, teaching mathematics, supervising construction electricians, cleaning vegetables.



## CLASS OF WORKER

(a) In this job were you mainly:

- working for wages, salary, tips or commission?
- working without pay for spouse or another relative in a family farm or business?
- self-employed without paid help? (alone or in partnership)
- self-employed with paid help? (alone or in partnership)

Go to Question 45

Continue with Question 44 (b)

(b) If self-employed, was your farm or business incorporated?

- No
- Yes

---

## WEEKS WORKED

(a) In how many weeks did you work during 1985 (not including housework, maintenance or repairs on your own home)?

Include those weeks in which you:

- (i) were on vacation or sick leave with pay;
- (ii) were self-employed or an unpaid worker on a family farm or business;
- (iii) worked full-time or part-time.

- None
- OR
- Weeks

Go to Question 46

(b) During most of those weeks, did you work full-time or part-time?

- Full-time
- Part-time

---

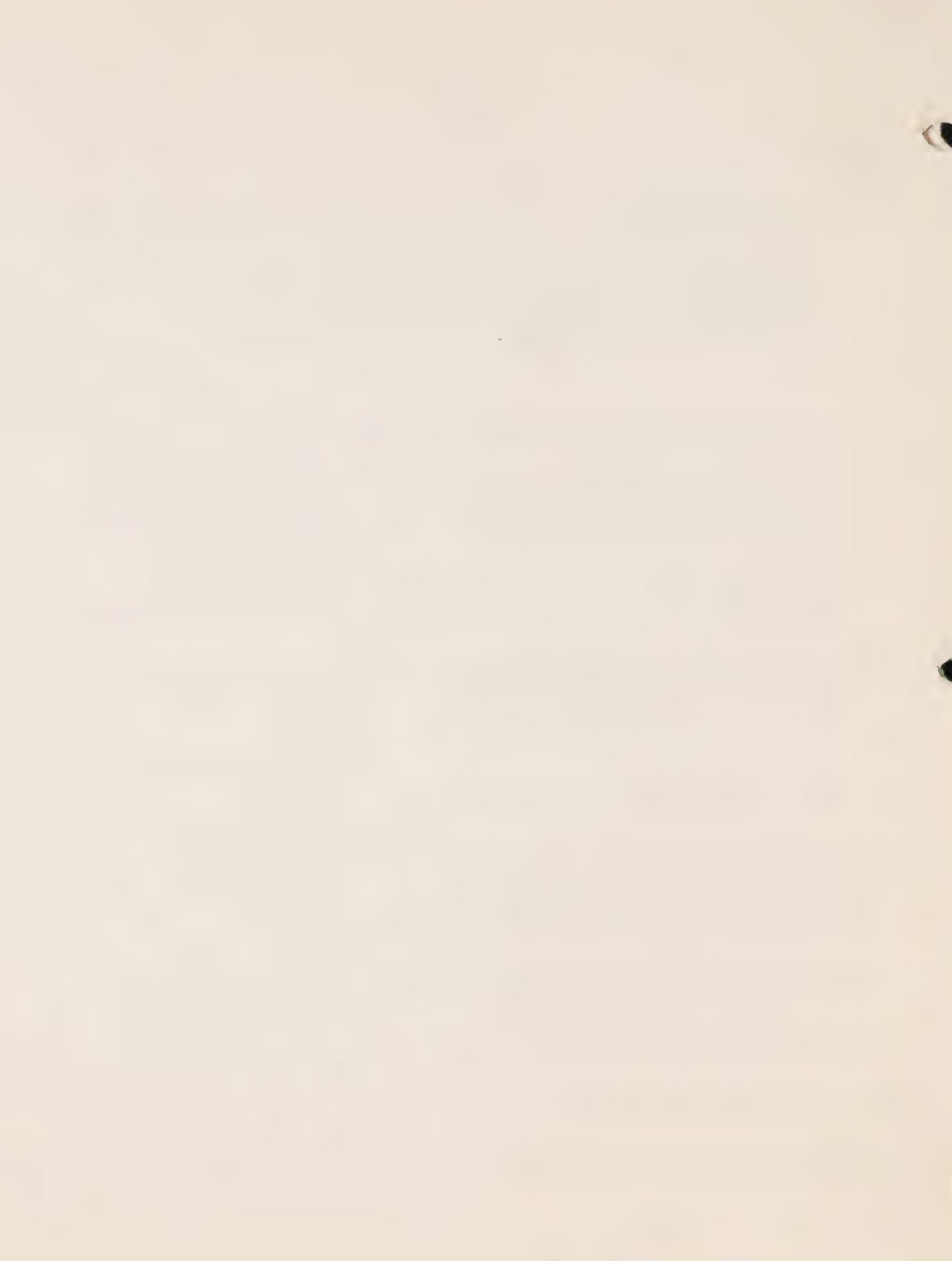


## INCOME

During the year ending December 31, 1985, did you receive any income or suffer any loss from the sources listed below?

- If yes, please check the "Yes" box and enter the amount; in case of a loss, also check the "Loss" box.
- If no, please check the "No" box and proceed to the next source.
- Do not include family allowances and child tax credits.
- Please consult the Guide for details.

		AMOUNT	
		Dollars	Cents
(a)	Total wages and salaries including commissions, bonuses, tips, etc., before any deductions	Yes	
		No	
(b)	Net non-farm self-employment income (gross receipts minus expenses) from unincorporated business, professional practice, etc., on own account or in partnership	Yes	
		No	Loss
(c)	Net farm self-employment income (gross receipts minus expenses) from agricultural operations on own account or in partnership	Yes	
		No	Loss
(d)	Old age security pension and guaranteed income supplement from federal government only (Provincial income supplements should be reported in (g))	Yes	
		No	
(e)	Benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan	Yes	
		No	
(f)	Benefits from Unemployment Insurance (total benefits before tax deductions)	Yes	
		No	
(g)	Other income from government sources including provincial income supplements and grants and social assistance, e.g., veterans' pensions, workers' compensation, welfare payments (Do not include family allowances and child tax credits) See Guide for details.	Yes	
		No	
(h)	Dividends and interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income, e.g., net rents from real estate, interest from mortgages	Yes	
		No	Loss
(i)	Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities.	Yes	
		No	
(j)	Other money income, e.g. alimony, scholarships.	Yes	
		No	
(k)	Total income from all of the above sources	Yes	
		No	Loss



### MODULE 3. ENERGY AND SHELTER COSTS

#### TENURE

Is this dwelling:

Mark one box only

owned or being bought by you or a member of this household?  
 rented (even if no cash rent is paid)?

---

#### TYPE OF HEATING EQUIPMENT

What is the **main** type of heating equipment for this dwelling?

Mark one box only

Steam or hot water furnace or boiler  
 Forced hot air furnace (including electric hot air furnace and heat pump)  
 Installed electric system (built-in baseboard)  
 Other electric system (plug-in)  
 Heating stove, cooking stove, space heater  
 Other (fireplace, etc.)

---

#### FUEL USED

(a) Which fuel or energy is used **most** for heating this dwelling?

Mark one box only

Oil or kerosene  
 Piped gas, e.g., natural gas  
 Bottled gas, e.g., propane  
 Electricity  
 Wood  
 Coal or coke  
 Solar energy, e.g., from solar panels or heat pumps  
 Other fuels or energy



FUEL USED - Concluded

(b) Which fuel or energy is used **most** for water heating in this dwelling?

Mark one box only

- Oil or kerosene
- Piped gas, e.g., natural gas
- Bottled gas, e.g., propane
- Electricity
- Wood
- Coal or coke
- Solar energy, e.g., from solar panels or heat pumps
- Other fuels or energy

---

HEAT COSTS

For this dwelling, what are the **yearly** payments (last 12 months) for:

(a) electricity?

None, or included in rent or other payments,  
 OR  

Dollars	Cents	
00	00	per year

---

(b) oil, gas, coal, wood or other fuels?

None, or included in rent or other payments,  
 OR  

Dollars	Cents	
00	00	per year

---

(c) water and other municipal services?

None or included in rent, municipal taxes or other payments,  
 OR  

Dollars	Cents	
00	00	per year

---



### SHELTER COSTS - RENTER

For RENTERS only: What is the **monthly cash rent** you pay for this dwelling?

Rented without payment of cash rent, OR

Go to page x

Dollars    Cents  
      00        per month

---

### SHELTER COSTS - OWNER

For OWNERS only:

(a) What are your **total regular monthly mortgage (or debt) payments** for this dwelling?

None

Go to Question 22 (c)

OR

Dollars    Cents  
      00        per month

---

(b) Are your property taxes (municipal and school) included in the amount shown in Question 22(a)?

Yes

Go to Question 22 (d)

No

(c) What are your **estimated yearly property taxes (municipal and school)** for this dwelling?

None, OR

Dollars    Cents  
      00        per year

---

(d) If you were to sell this dwelling now, for how much would you expect to sell it?

Dollars    Cents  
      00

---

(e) Is this dwelling part of a registered condominium?

Yes

No



MODULE 4. OTHER HOUSING

AGE OF DWELLING

When was this dwelling or the building containing this dwelling originally built? (To the best of your knowledge, mark the period in which the building was completed, not the time of any later remodelling, additions or conversions.)

Mark one box only

<input type="checkbox"/> 1920 or before	<input type="checkbox"/> 1971-1975
<input type="checkbox"/> 1921-1945	<input type="checkbox"/> 1976-1980
<input type="checkbox"/> 1946-1960	<input type="checkbox"/> 1981-1985
<input type="checkbox"/> 1961-1970	<input type="checkbox"/> 1986

---

NUMBER OF ROOMS

How many rooms are there in this dwelling? (Include kitchen, bedrooms, finished rooms in attic or basement, etc. Do not count bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.)

Number of rooms

---

NEED FOR REPAIRS

Is this dwelling in need of any repairs? (Do not include desirable remodelling or additions.)

- No, only regular maintenance is needed (painting, furnace cleaning, etc.)
- Yes, minor repairs are needed (missing or loose floor tiles, bricks or shingles, defective steps, railing or siding, etc.)
- Yes, major repairs are needed (defective plumbing or electrical wiring, structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.)

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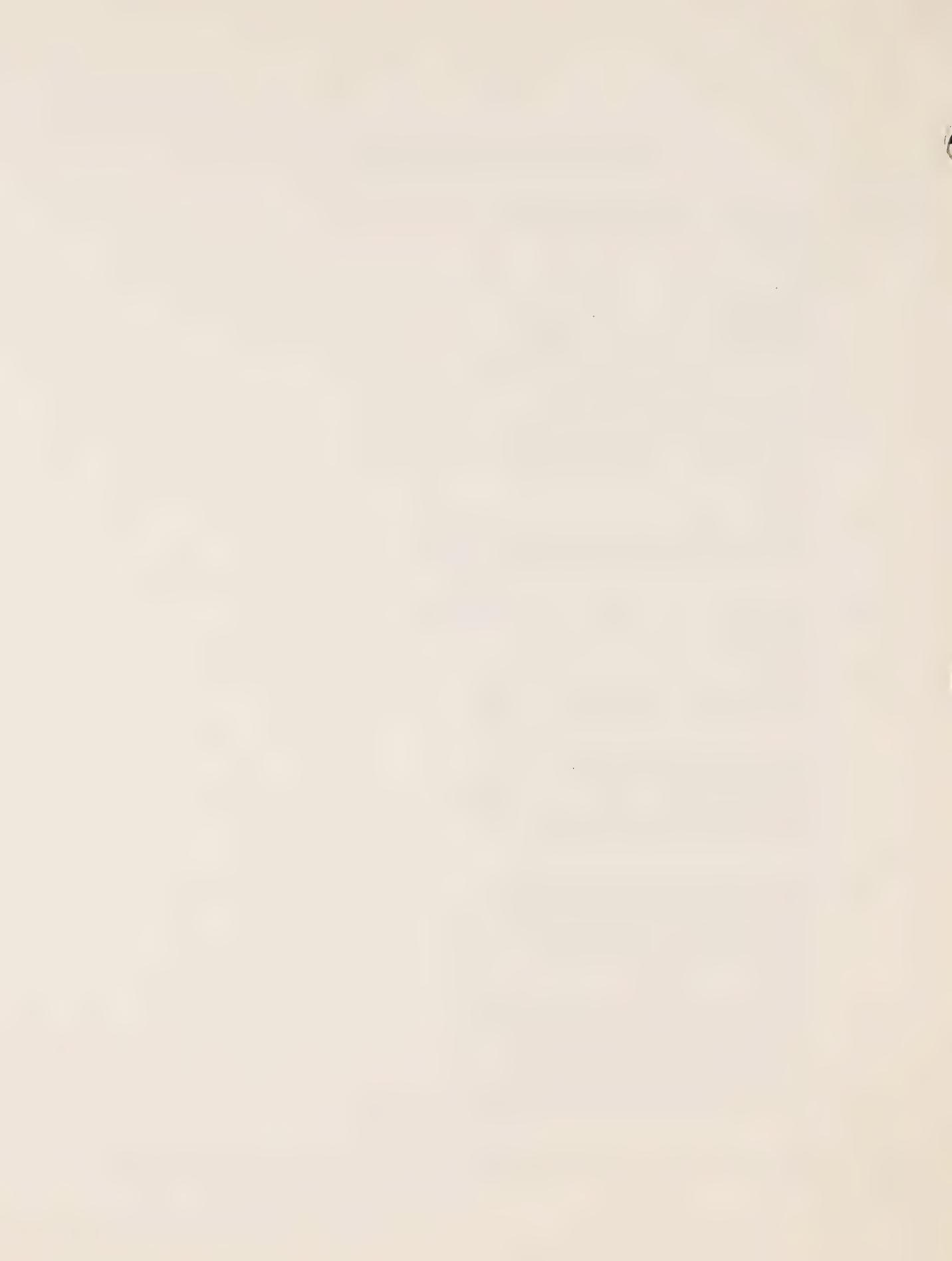
### MODULE 5. TYPE OF DWELLING

#### TYPE OF DWELLING - Reported by enumerator

Is this dwelling a:

Mark one box only

- single house** - a single dwelling not attached to any other building and surrounded on all sides by open space?
- semi-detached or double house** - one of two dwellings attached side by side but not attached to any other building and surrounded on all other sides by open space?
- duplex** - one of two dwellings, one above the other, not attached to any other building and surrounded on all sides by open space?
- row house** - one of three or more dwellings joined side by side but not having any other dwellings either above or below?
- apartment in a building that has five or more storeys** - for example, a dwelling unit in a high-rise apartment building?
- apartment in a building that has less than five storeys** - for example, a dwelling unit in a triplex, quadruplex or a dwelling unit in a non-residential building or in a house that has been converted?
- house attached to a non-residential building** - a single dwelling attached at ground level to another building (such as a store, etc.) but separated from it by a common wall running from ground to roof?
- mobile home** (designed and constructed to be transported on its own chassis and capable of being moved on short notice)?
- other movable dwelling** (such as a tent, travel trailer, railroad car or houseboat)?



MODULE 6. CITIZENSHIP/IMMIGRATION

PLACE OF BIRTH

Where were you born? (Mark according to present boundaries.)

IN CANADA

Mark one box only

Nfld.

P.E.I.

N.S.

N.B.

Que.

Ont.

Man.

Sask.

Alta.

B.C.

Yukon

N.W.T.

OUTSIDE CANADA

Mark one box only

United Kingdom

Italy

U.S.A.

West Germany

East Germany

Poland

Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

---

CITIZENSHIP

Of what country are you a citizen?

Mark as many boxes as apply

Canada, by birth

Canada, by naturalization

Same as country of birth (other than Canada)

Other

---

YEAR OF IMMIGRATION

In what year did you first immigrate to Canada?

If exact year is not known, please enter best estimate.

Year \_\_\_\_\_

---



MODULE 7. NEW QUESTION ON NATIVE PEOPLES  
(On 100% form)

NATIVE PEOPLES (New Question)

Do you consider yourself an aboriginal or native person of North America including Inuit, North American Indian or Métis?

- No, do not consider self Inuit, North American Indian or Métis
- Yes, Inuit
- Yes, status or registered Indian
- Yes, non-status Indian
- Yes, Métis

---



**MODULE 8. NEW QUESTION ON NATIVE PEOPLES**  
(On 20% form)

**NATIVE PEOPLES (New Question)**

Do you consider yourself an aboriginal or native person of North America including Inuit, North American Indian or Métis?

- No, do not consider self Inuit, North American Indian or Métis
- Yes, Inuit
- Yes, status or registered Indian
- Yes, non-status Indian
- Yes, Métis

---



MODULE 9. ETHNICITY

(To be used if neither Module 7 nor Module 8 are approved but Ethnicity is)

**ETHNICITY**

To which ethnic or cultural group(s) do you (or did your ancestors) belong?

Mark as many boxes as apply

(a) Aboriginal or native peoples of North America

- Inuit
- Status or registered Indian
- Non-status Indian
- Métis

(b) People whose ancestors came from another continent

<input type="checkbox"/> French	<input type="checkbox"/> Ukrainian
<input type="checkbox"/> English	<input type="checkbox"/> Dutch (Netherlands)
<input type="checkbox"/> Irish	<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese
<input type="checkbox"/> Scottish	<input type="checkbox"/> Jewish
<input type="checkbox"/> German	<input type="checkbox"/> Polish
<input type="checkbox"/> Italian	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____



MODULE 9A. ETHNICITY

(To be used if Module 7 is approved on 100 % and other ethnicity data are required on 20 %)

**ETHNICITY**

To which ethnic or cultural group(s) do you (or did your ancestors) belong?

Mark as many boxes as apply

<input type="checkbox"/> French	<input type="checkbox"/> Ukrainian
<input type="checkbox"/> English	<input type="checkbox"/> Dutch (Netherlands)
<input type="checkbox"/> Irish	<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese
<input type="checkbox"/> Scottish	<input type="checkbox"/> Jewish
<input type="checkbox"/> German	<input type="checkbox"/> Polish
<input type="checkbox"/> Italian	<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal or native peoples of North America
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ (specify)



MODULE 10. LANGUAGE

**HOME LANGUAGE**

What language do you **yourself** speak at home now? (If more than one language, which language do you speak most often?)

Mark one box only

- English
- French
- Italian
- Chinese
- German

\_\_\_\_\_ Other (specify)

---

**OFFICIAL LANGUAGE**

Can you speak English or French well enough to conduct a conversation? (See Guide for further information.)

Mark one box only

<input type="checkbox"/> English only	<input type="checkbox"/> Both English and French
<input type="checkbox"/> French only	<input type="checkbox"/> Neither English nor French

---



MODULE 11. EDUCATION (NUMBER OF YEARS/DEGREES)

**HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING**

What is the highest grade (or year) of secondary (high) or elementary school you ever attended?

(See Guide for further information.)

       Enter highest grade or year (1 to 13) of secondary or elementary school

OR

       Never attended school or attended kindergarten only.

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**YEARS OF SCHOOLING (UNIVERSITY)**

How many years of education have you ever completed at university?

       None

       Less than 1 year (of completed courses)

       Enter number of completed years at university

---

**YEARS OF SCHOOLING (OTHER)**

How many years of schooling have you ever completed at an institution other than a university, secondary (high) or elementary school? Include years of schooling at community colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs (general and professional), private trade schools or private business colleges, diploma schools of nursing, etc. (See Guide for further information.)

       None

       Less than 1 year (of completed courses)

       Enter number of completed years

---



## DEGREES

What degrees, certificates or diplomas have you ever obtained?

(See Guide for further information.)

Mark as many boxes as apply

- None
- Secondary (high) school graduation certificate
- Trades certificate or diploma
- Other non-university certificate or diploma (obtained at community college, CEGEP, institute of technology, etc.)
- University certificate or diploma below bachelor level
- Bachelor's degree(s) (e.g., B.A., B.Sc., B.A.Sc., LL.B.)
- University certificate or diploma above bachelor level
- Master's degree(s) (e.g., M.A., M.Sc., M.Ed.)
- Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry (M.D., D.D.S., D.M.D., D.V.M., O.D.)
- Earned doctorate (e.g., Ph.D., D.Sc., D.Ed.)

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Note: If Module 12 is approved a "None" response to this question will require a skip instruction to bypass the new question on field of specialization.



MODULE 12. NEW QUESTION ON EDUCATION  
(FIELD OF SPECIALIZATION)

**FIELD OF SPECIALIZATION (New Question)**

What was the major field of study of your highest degree, certificate or diploma (excluding secondary or high school graduation certificates)? See Guide for further information.

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(For example, accounting, legal secretary, welding, etc.)

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MODULE 13. MIGRATION

**MIGRATION**

Where did you live 5 years ago on June 1, 1981?

Mark one box only

**NOTE:** If your place of residence 5 years ago was a municipality within a large urban area, be careful not to confuse suburban municipalities with the largest city. For example, distinguish between Montréal-Nord and Montréal, Scarborough and Toronto, West Vancouver and Vancouver.

- This dwelling
- Different dwelling in this city, town  
village, borough, municipality or  
Indian Reserve Go to Question 37
- Outside Canada
- Different city, town, village, borough,  
municipality or Indian Reserve in Canada  
(specify below)

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City, town, village, borough, municipality or Indian Reserve

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County

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Province or Territory

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MODULE 14. PLACE OF WORK

PLACE OF WORK

Coding of place of work question in Module 2 to the census subdivision and census tract levels.



MODULE 15. NEW QUESTION ON DISABILITY

**DISABILITY (New Question)**

1. Are you limited in the kind or amount of activity that you can do because of a long term physical condition, mental condition or health problem? (See Guide for further information.)

(a) At home

- No, I am not limited
- Yes, I am limited

(b) At school or work

- No, I am not limited
- Yes, I am limited
- Not applicable

(c) In other activities, e.g., transportation to or from work, leisure time pursuits, etc.?

- No, I am not limited
- Yes, I am limited

2. Do you have any long term disabilities or handicaps?

(See Guide for further information.)

- No
- Yes



MODULE 16. OTHER QUESTIONS FROM 1981 CENSUS  
THAT RECEIVED LIMITED SUPPORT  
DURING CONSULTATIONS

LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY

How long have you lived in this dwelling?

Mark one box only

- Less than one year
- One to two years
- Three to five years
- Six to ten years
- More than ten years

---

NUMBER OF BATHROOMS

How many bathrooms are there within this dwelling?

(See Guide for further information.)

- None, OR

Complete bathrooms  (number)

Half bathrooms  (number)

---

RELIGION

What is your religion?

Mark one box only

- Roman Catholic
- United Church
- Anglican
- Presbyterian
- Lutheran
- Baptist
- Pentecostal
- Greek Orthodox
- Jewish
- Ukrainian Catholic
- Mennonite
- Jehovah's Witnesses
- Salvation Army
- Islam
- No Religion

Other (specify)

---



### SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Have you attended a school, college or university at any time since last September? (Include attendance at elementary or secondary schools, business or trade schools, community colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs, etc.)

Mark one box only

Yes, full-time  
 Yes, part-time, day or evening  
 No, did not attend

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### FERTILITY

For WOMEN 15 years of age and over: How many children were ever born to you? (Count all children including those who may have died since birth or who may now be living elsewhere. However, do not include stillbirths.)

None OR

Number of children

---

### DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE

For ALL persons who are married or have ever been married:

What were the month and year of your FIRST marriage?

If exact month or year are not known, enter best estimate.

Month  Year

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APPENDIX 4

Federal Departments and Agencies Consulted  
on Their Data Needs from the 1986 Census

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Agriculture Canada

Bank of Canada

Canada Council

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Canada Post

Canadian International Development Agency

Chief Electoral Officer

Commissioner of Official Languages

Communications (Department of)

Comptroller General of Canada

Consumer and Corporate Affairs

Economic and Regional Development

Economic Council of Canada

Employment and Immigration Canada

Energy, Mines and Resources

Environment Canada

Export Development Corporation

External Affairs

Finance

Fisheries and Oceans

Health and Welfare Canada

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada



Insurance Canada  
International Development Research Centre  
Justice  
Labour Canada  
Medical Research Council of Canada  
National Defence  
Privy Council Office  
Public Service Commission of Canada  
Public Works Canada  
Regional Economic Expansion/Industry, Trade and Commerce  
Revenue Canada  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police  
Science and Technology Canada  
Science Council of Canada  
Secretary of State  
Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations  
Social Development  
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada  
Sollicitor General of Canada  
Status of Women Canada  
Supply and Services Canada  
Teleglobe Canada  
Transport Canada  
Treasury Board  
Veterans Affairs





